Lending Update

Anatomy of LendingClub Notes
Third Quarter 2011 Vintage

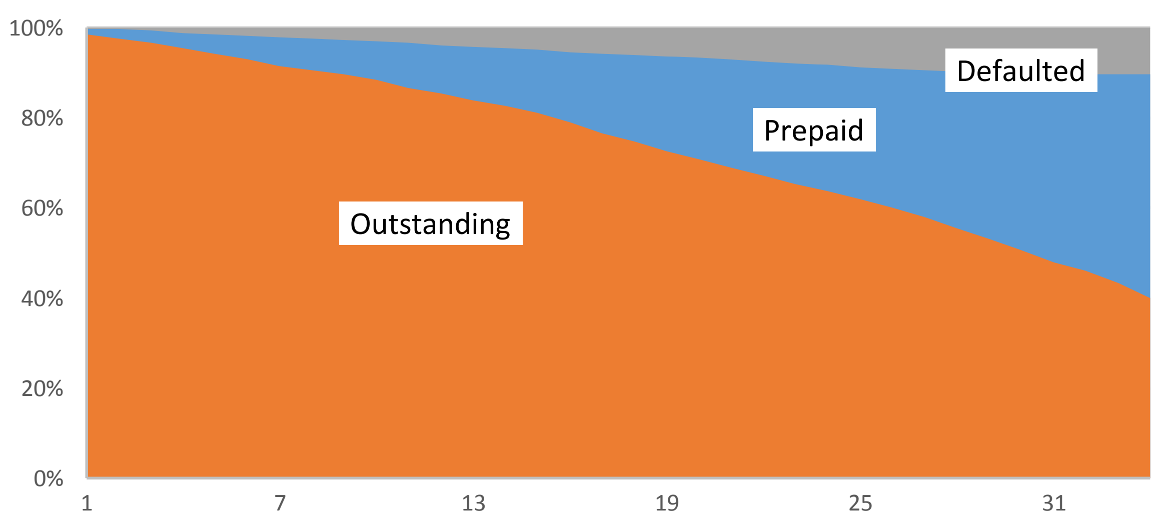
LendingClub has issued over $7 billion of notes, funded by retail and institutional investors, through its state-of-the-art lending platform. The notes are straightforward fixed rate loans that retail borrowers (and now businesses) pay off in three or five years. While the payment plan is simple, there is nothing trivial about calculating true investment performance.

In reality, investment performance is not known until notes are paid off. Thus, it was not until late 2014 that LendingClub had complete information about the notes issued during 3Q 2011 (the "Vintage"). This paper outlines top line results and the factors underlying Vintage's investment performance.

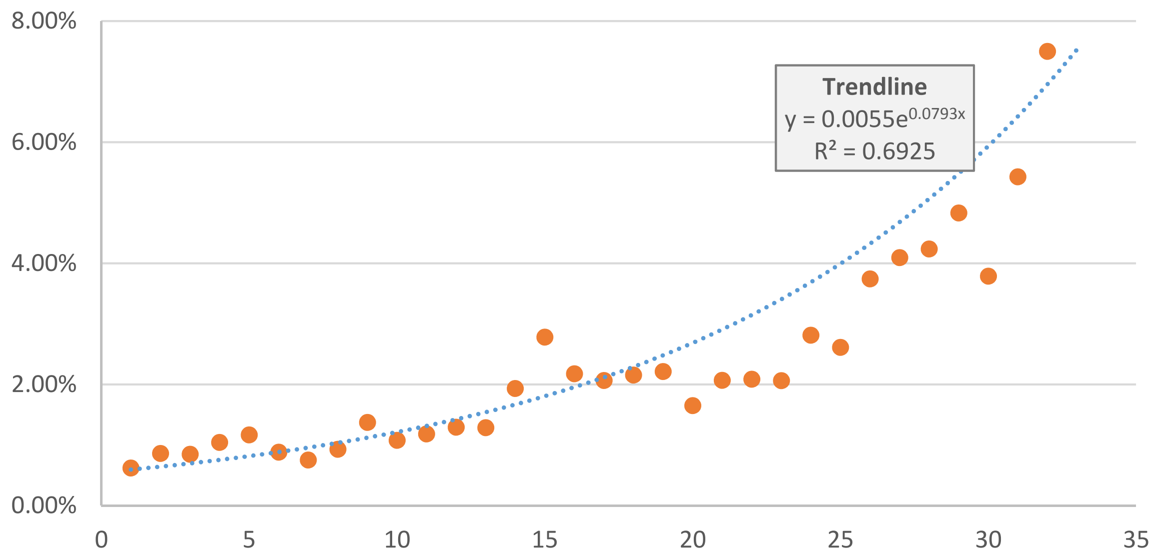
3Q 2011 Vintage Return: **6.95%**

Grade	3Q 2011 Return	3Q 2011 Effective Coupon	3Q 2011 Total Dollars ($ in MM)	3Q 2011 Number of Notes	2Q 2011 Return
All	6.9% ↓	10.7%	$ 36.15	3951	7.1%
A	4.7% ↓	7.2%	14.37	1598	5.7%
B	7.9% ↑	11.1%	12.06	1298	7.1%
C	7.2% ↓	13.9%	5.04	585	7.8%
D	10.9% ↑	16.4%	3.52	377	9.6%
E	13.1% ↑	18.7%	0.99	77	11.2%
F/G	3.3% ↓	21.1%	0.17	16	18.3%

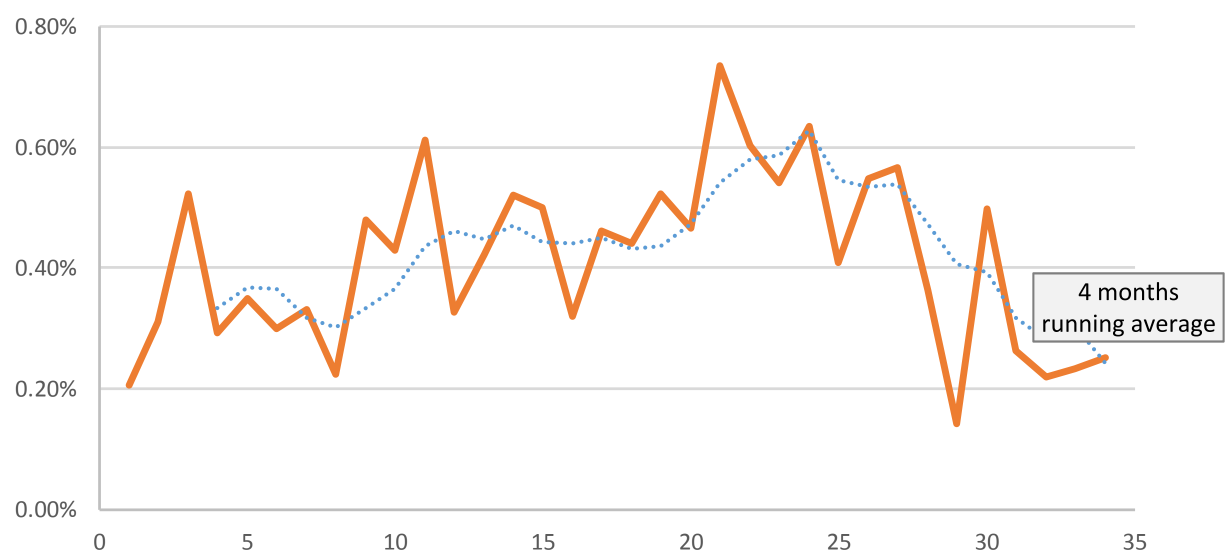
Loans Attrition Based on the Number of Original Loans Issued



Prepayment as Percentage of Remaining Loans



Defaults as Percentage of Outstanding Loans



Performance: 3Q 2011 vintage generated a 6.9% average annual return, slightly less than the 2Q 2011 vintage with 7.1%. 2 grades, D and E, finished with a return over 10%. These are also the grades with the fewest loans available to investors. Loan availability is the major factor in investing relatively large portfolios.

Loan Survival: Only 40% of the original notes made all 36 schedule payments. About 50% of the Vintage was prepaid, while 11% of borrowers defaulted on their obligation to pay. Both factors are significant in making forward-looking estimates of the investment performance of lending portfolios.

Pre-payments: About 50% of borrowers prepaid their loans. Ability to prepay gives borrowers an advantage over lenders. Borrowers will typically refinance when rates are going down and keep paying when interest rates are up. Thus investors must be ready to see their notes undervalued when interest rates go up. Prepayment behavior is a function of changing interest rates, which have been going down in the last three years.

Defaults: About 11% of borrowers defaulted. We note that the propensity to default increased steadily overtime. Then, after about 22 months, default rates began to decline. With fewer payments remaining, borrowers may have felt it easier to finish on good terms, without damaging credit history, and avoiding collection agencies.

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